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From SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, to SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1759.

The IDLER. No. 82.

AS the Engliſh Army was paſſing towards Quebec along a ſoft Savanna between a Mountain and a Lake, one of the petty Chiefs of the inland Regions ſtood upon a Rock ſurrounded by his Clan, and from behind the ſhelter of the Buſhes contemplated the Art and Regularity of European War. It was Evening, the Tents were pitched, he obſerved the Security with which the Troops reſted in the Night, and the Order with which the March was renewed in the Morning. He continued to purſue them with his Eye till they could be ſeen no longer, and then ſtood for ſome time ſilent and penſive.

Then turning to his Followers, "My "Children (ſaid he) I have often heard "from Men hoary with long Life, that "there was a Time when our Anceſtors "were abſolute Lords of the Woods, the "Meadows, and the Lakes, wherever the "Eye can reach or the Foot can paſs. They "ſhed and hunted, feaſted and danced "and when they were weary lay down un-"der the firſt Thicket, without Danger "and without Fear. They changed their "Habitations as the Seaſons required, "Convenience prompted, or Curioſity al-"lured them, and ſometimes gathered the "Fruits of the Mountain, and ſometimes "ſported in Canoes along the Coaſt.

"Many Years and Ages are ſuppoſed to "have been thus paſſed in Plenty and Secu-"rity; when at laſt, a new Race of Men "entered our Country from the great O-"cean. They incloſed themſelves in Ha-"bitations of Stone, which our Anceſtors "could neither enter by Violence nor de-"ſtroy by Fire. They iſſued from thoſe "Faſtneſſes, ſometimes covered like the Ar-"madillo with ſhells, from which the Lance "rebounded on the ſtriker, and ſometimes "carried by mighty Beaſts which had never "been ſeen in our Vales or Foreſts, of ſuch "ſtrength and ſwiftneſs that Flight and Op-"poſition were vain alike. Thoſe Invaders "ranged over the Continent, ſlaughtering "in their Rage thoſe that reſiſted, and thoſe "that ſubmitted, in their mirth. Of thoſe "that remained ſome were buried in Ca-"verns, and condemned to dig Metals for "their Maſters; ſome were employed in "tilling the Ground, of which foreign "Tyrants devour the Produce; and when "the Sword and the Mines have deſtroyed "the Natives, they ſupply their place by "human Beings of another Colour, brought "from ſome diſtant Country to periſh here "under Toil and Torture.

"Some there are who boaſt their Huma-"nity, that content themſelves to ſeize our "Chaſes and Fiſheries, who drive us from "every Tract of Ground where Fertility "and Pleaſantneſs invite them to ſettle, "and make no War upon us except when "we intrude upon our own Lands.

"Others pretend to have purchaſed a "Right of Reſidence and Tyranny, but "ſurely the Inſolence of ſuch Bargains is "more offenſive than the avowed and open "Dominion of Force. What reward can "induce the Poſſeſſor of a Country to ad-"mit a Stranger more powerful than him-"ſelf? Fraud or Terror muſt operate in "ſuch Contracts; either they promiſed "Protection which they never have afford-"ed, or inſtruction which they never im-"parted. We hoped to be ſecured by their "Favour from ſome other Evil, or to learn "the Arts of Europe, by which we might "be able to ſecure ourſelves. Their Pow-"er they have never exerted in our De-"fence, and their Arts they have ſtudiouſly "concealed from us. Their Treaties are "only to deceive, and their Traffick only "to defraud us. They have a written Law "among them, of which they boaſt as de-"rived from him who made the Earth and "Sea, and by which they profeſs to believe "that Man will be made happy when Life "ſhall forſake him. Why is not this Law "communicated to us? It is concealed be-"cauſe it is violated. For how can they "preach it to an Indian Nation, when I am "told that one of its firſt Precepts forbids "them to do to others what they would not "that others ſhould do to them.

"But the Time perhaps is now approach-"ing when the Pride of Uſurpation ſhall "be cruſhed, and the Cruelties of Invaſion "ſhall be revenged. The Sons of Rapacity "have now drawn their Swords upon each "other, and referred their Claims to the "Deciſion of War; let us look unconcer-"ned upon the ſlaughter, and remember "that the Death of every European deli-"vers the Country from a Tyrant and a "Robber; for what is the Claim of either "Nation but the Claim of the Vulture to "the Leveret, and the Tiger to the Faun? "Let them then continue to diſpute their Ti-"tle to Regions which they cannot people, "to purchaſe by Danger and Blood the "empty Dignity of Dominion over Moun-"tains which they will never climb, and "Rivers which they will never paſs. Let "us endeavour, in the mean time, to learn "their Diſcipline, and to forge their Wea-"pons; and when they ſhall be weakened "with mutual ſlaughter, let us ruſh down "upon them, force their Remains to take "ſhelter in their ſhips, and reign once more "in our native Country."

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

WE are told that the late Gen. Wolfe is to have a funeral adequate to his military virtues, as the only means a royal and munificent Maſter has to demonſtrate his regret for the loſs of ſo faithful and indefatigable a ſervant. Such inſtances of princely gratitude muſt be ſtrong incitements to preſent and future commanders, to imitate ſo glorious an example;—but I hope, if a ſuperb monument be erected to that illuſtrious General, which is likewiſe talk'd of, there will be ſome ſort of an Engliſh inſcription on it; for I do aſſure you it has given me frequent uneaſineſs to ſee well dreſs'd Gentlemen and Ladies puzzling their brains about Cornwall's monument in Weſtminſter Abbey, the inſcription on which is Latin, and beſides ſo ſmall as not to be perceptible to any perſon near-ſighted. That Latin inſcriptions are good to explain the matter to ſuch as are not converſant with our mother tongue, I admit; but ſhall we gratify foreigners with an account of our Warriors, our Poets, and Philoſophers, while we deny the Engliſh reader the ſmalleſt information about them?—What I would recommend, in ſuch caſes, is both a Latin and an Engliſh inſcription. As excellence can never be too much known, or too much admired, I would have all the brethren of the quill ſet their imaginations at work to compoſe an Epitaph for General Wolfe, ſuitable to the dignity of the ſubject; ſuch a tribute to his memory, his life and actions ſurely merited: for my own part, as there is not a Pope, a Swift, or an Addiſon, I venture to ſend you mine; if it diſpleaſes the Criticks, let them rail at my initial; my name ſhall be concealed a little longer. I would have ſeven of the moſt opulent Booksellers to hire ſeven of the moſt profound Criticks, and ſhut them up ſeven years, in ſeven different garrets, to write ſeven hundred remarks on myſelf and my productions; in which, Sir, you may aſſure them, from me, they will find their account, or there is no veracity in the letter.

P.

To the Memory of GENERAL WOLFE.

Try'd, prov'd, and loſt, immortal Wolfe, thy doom
"Gives Meditation e'en to Madneſs room;"
Juſt when we learn'd thy virtues to adore,
Alas! we learn'd—thoſe virtues were no more.
Had Gallic thouſands to thy manes bled,
'Twould ill compenſate ſuch a Briton dead,
Who, when Herculean labours he had paſt,
Gave up exiſtence chearfully at laſt;
Midſt deadly pangs, with fortitude admir'd,
Anxious the fate of Britiſh arms enquir'd;
Was told the Gauls; precipitately flew,
Content, he cry'd,—and bid the world adieu.

Dear Criticks, before you attack my poor letter,
I hope you'll produce me an Epitaph better.

To Mr. James Copywell, *on his writing under that Title.*

WHEN Merit from the Public Eye withdrawn,
Then moſt it gains, when moſt it ſhuns, Applauſe;
And by relinquiſhing its rightful claim,
Raiſes a laſting monument of Fame.
How few, like thee, would thus forego the Praiſe,
That Envy, blushing, muſt allow thy Lays;
How few, whoſe Modeſty would leave the Age
To come, in doubt if Pope's or Gay's the Page:
But of their own Deſerts the Heralds prove;
So ſtrong is Pride, ſo powerful is Self-love.
Hence learn, Ill-nature, (tho' th' Example's rare)
That Modeſty may be a Poet's Share.

JACK MEGGOTT.

Monday, OCTOBER 29.

Liſbon, Sept. 18.

IN the night of the 13th inſtant, one hundred and eighty ſeven Jeſuits of the college of St. Anthony were put on board a Raguſian veſſel, under convoy of a King's ſhip; and it is the general opinion that theſe fathers will be tranſported to the iſland of Tercera, and confined in ſome of the forts there. There is a talk of ſhutting up the reſt of them in the priſon of Azeytade; but their real deſtination will not be known till the Court has publiſhed ſome important pieces which are now in the preſs. The Fathers Portugal, Camera, d'Acunha, and Barruncho, have been diſpoſed of, no body knows where; and in ſhort, there are but eight Prieſts of that Order left in the three Colleges of this city, and they are worn out with old age.

Naples, Sept. 27. It is ſaid that the land forces of Spain will be augmented to the number of 100,000 men.

IRELAND.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Dublin, Oct. 16. His Grace John Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great ſatisfaction, that I obey his Majeſty's commands to meet you again in Parliament, as I have no doubt that your conduct will be ſuch as to juſtify the repreſentations I had the honour to lay before him, upon my laſt return from this kingdom, of the zeal and loyalty of his Houſes of Parliament to his Royal Perſon and Government.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you the ſeveral accounts and eſtimates for the public ſervice; and though the expences naturally incident to a war carried on with ſo much acrimony, when incenſed and powerful enemy, have exceeded the uſual charge, yet I flatter myſelf that the putting this kingdom in a proper ſtate of defence, and the raiſing the troops to an aptneſs for taking the field on any ſudden emergency, will fully compenſate for the expences which ſhall have been incurred by it, eſpecially as I can aſſure you that I have nothing in command from his Majeſty to aſk, but the uſual ſupplies, which I make no doubt you will grant with the utmoſt chearfulneſs.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The great ſucceſs, which (thro' the bleſſing of God) has attended his Majeſty's arms by ſea and land in various parts of the world, muſt, I am convinced, afford the greateſt ſatisfaction to his faithful ſubjects of Ireland, who jointly with thoſe of Great Britain enjoy the bleſſings of internal peace, whilſt they behold a great part of Europe involved in the calamities of war.

The pleaſing proſpect I have now before me, of the union and harmony which ſo happily ſubſiſt amongſt you, of the proſperous ſtate of this country, improving daily in its manufactures and commerce, affords me the moſt reaſonable expectation of effecting the welfare and happineſs of this kingdom, which I know will be moſt acceptable to his Majeſty, and conſequently in duty to him, and to the ſtation in which he has been graciouſly pleaſed to place me, moſt agreeable to myſelf.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to renew thoſe profeſſions of affection and attachment to your Majeſty's Royal perſon and government, which we have the happineſs ſo often to make, from which we have never departed, and which we ſhall in all events maintain with unabated zeal, and with unſhaken fidelity.

Permit us to take this occaſion of offering our congratulations, with hearts animated by the warmeſt and moſt ſincere joy, upon the great ſucceſs which, thro' the bleſſing of God, has attended your Majeſty's arms in the various parts of the world.

To ſuccour the diſtreſſed, to relieve the weaker States from oppreſſion, and to preſerve the liberties of Europe, has been the conſtant and generous care of your Majeſty and of your illuſtrious Predeceſſors: But to withſtand ſo powerful, and once ſo formidable, a combination, is a trial that ſeems to have been reſerved to complete the glory of your Majeſty's reign; and to diſtinguiſh it to ſucceeding ages, by ſhewing how great efforts can be made by a wiſe and magnanimous Prince, ſupported by the confidence of a brave and united people.

We muſt be inſenſible, and unworthy of the bleſſings beſtowed upon us, not to reflect with the utmoſt gratitude on the internal peace which we and our fellow ſubjects of Great Britain have enjoyed, and compare our own condition with that of other countries which have felt, and do ſtill feel, the ſevereſt calamities of war.

This we owe alſo, next to the protection of Providence, to the wiſdom of your Majeſty's Councils, and to your watchful care for the ſafety of your people: But we now, in an extraordinary manner, perceive the happy effects of your Majeſty's mild, equal, prudent, and long government, by which the hearts of all your people are become ſo entirely devoted to you, that even your enemies ſeem to be convinced, that there are no means left to diſturb your kingdoms, but thoſe of open violence; and that all attempts would be vain to alienate the affections of your Majeſty's ſubjects by drawing them to any other object, or to ſtir up within your own dominions a ſpirit of diſcontent or rebellion.

Duty, Gratitude, and Intereſt, call upon us, to return your Majeſty our ſincereſt thanks for continuing his Grace the Duke of Bedford in the Government of this kingdom, of whoſe eminent abilities we have had the fulleſt experience; and whoſe unvaried zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice, has been ſo happily tempered, as to produce that Harmony and Union amongſt ourſelves, which will incline and enable us to promote with one mind every meaſure neceſſary for the ſupport of your Majeſty's Government: It is therefore with the moſt entire ſatisfaction that we receive him as our Chief Governor, as we have the ſtrongeſt confidence that every thing which can be expedient for the ſecurity, the tranquillity, and the improvement of this your Majeſty's kingdom, will be deſigned by him, and be executed with chearfulneſs, and with efficacy.

Hen. Baker Sterne, Cler' Parliamentor.

[At the ſame an Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to his Majeſty was preſented to his Grace, both which he promiſed to tranſmit immediately to his Majeſty.]

LONDON.

A Proclamation is iſſued for a Public Thankſgiving, to be obſerved on Thurſday the 29th of Nov. next, throughout England and Wales; the Proclamation begins as follows: 'We do 'moſt devoutly and thankfully acknowledge the 'great Goodneſs and Mercy of Almighty God, 'who hath afforded us his Protection and Aſſiſt-'ance in the juſt War, in which, for the com-'mon Safety of Our Realms, and for diſap-'pointing the boundleſs Ambition of France, 'we are now engaged; and hath given ſuch 'ſignal Succeſſes to Our Arms both by Sea and 'Land; particularly by the Defeat of the French 'army in Canada, and the taking of QUEBEC; 'and who hath moſt ſeaſonably granted us at 'this time an uncommon plentiful Harveſt: 'And therefore duly conſidering that ſuch 'great and public Bleſſings do call for public 'and ſolemn Acknowledgments, We have 'thought fit, &c.'

When Gen. Wolfe had landed his troops he ſent a meſſage to M. Vaudreuil, Governor-General of Canada, ſignifying, that he was come to reduce that country to his Britannic Maj'ſty's obedience; and deſiring that he would give orders that there ſhould be no ſcalping, as the like orders would be iſſued on his part. Vaudreuil, in his anſwer, expreſſed his ſurprize that the Engliſh ſhould attempt, with ſuch a ſmall force, the conqueſt of a country of ſuch ſtrength and extent; and added, that when the gaſconading parade of the Britiſh fleet and army in the King's territories was at an end, he would return the two Gentlemen belonging to the fleet who had been taken priſoners on the river.

M. de Montcalm died on board an Engliſh ſhip. Before he expired, he generouſly ſaid, That he had got his death fighting againſt the braveſt troops in the world, at the head of the greateſt potroons that ever carried muſkets.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to order a gratuity of five hundred pounds to Sir James Douglas, Captain of the Alcide man of war: as alſo to Colonel Hale, who brought the account of the taking of Quebec.

An additional leaf, by way of Supplement to the Hague Gazette of Monday laſt, was publiſhed there, containing only a few lines, dated from Whitehall, Oct. 16, at midnight, giving an account of the ſurrender of the city and caſtle of Quebec, and concluding thus: 'In this glori-

'ous and brilliant affair we have only to regret 'the loſs of General Wolfe, whoſe name will be 'ever dear to his country. This young hero, 'at the age of 33 years, had given proofs of 'a capacity in the military art, which would 'have done honour to the greateſt Chieftains.' The ſame article appeared in the Amſterdam Gazette of Tueſday, where we find it introduced as a piece of news *very fatal* to France.

By ſome private letters from Francfort on the Main, there is an account that the French Commiſſary Mourier, had demanded (by orders from his Court) from the county of Hanau, beſides the uſual revenues, a contribution of one million and a half of livres in money, and 600,000 rations of oats, hay, and ſtraw: but as the Allied army is ſo near, the French will have good luck to obtain their demands.

The laſt Bruſſels Gazette told us that 15,000 of the Duke of Wirtemberg's troops were to reinforce the French army; which number we find, by the laſt Dutch mail, does not exceed 8665 men.

As great quantities of wheat are now continually exporting to the Mediterranean and other places, we hope a good look-out is had thereto, in order to prevent any of our enemies being ſupplied therewith.

SIR, *Briſtol, Oct.* 20.

"SINCE I came to Briſtol, I heard many terrible accounts concerning the French priſoners at Knowle: as, 'That they were ſo 'wedged together, that they had not room to 'breathe; that the ſtench of the rooms where 'they lodged was intolerable; that their food 'was only fit for dogs; that their meat was 'carrion, their bread rotten and unwholeſome; 'and that, in conſequence of this inhuman 'treatment, they died in whole ſhoals.'

"Deſiring to know the truth, I went to Knowle on Monday, and was ſhewed all the apartments there. But how was I diſappointed? 1. I found they had large and convenient ſpace to walk in, if they choſe it, all the day: 2. There was no ſtench in any apartment which I was in, either below or above. They were all ſweeter and cleaner than any priſon I have ſeen either in England or elſewhere. 3. Being permitted to go into the larder, I obſerved the meat hanging up, two large quarters of beef. It was freſh and fat, and I verily think as good as ever I deſire to eat. 4. A large quantity of bread lay on one ſide. A Gentleman took up and cut one of the loaves. It was made of good flour, was well baked, and perfectly well taſted. 5. Going thence to the hoſpital, I found, that, even in this ſickly ſeaſon, there are not thirty perſons dangerouſly ill, out of twelve or thirteen hundred. 6. The hoſpital was ſweeter and cleaner throughout, than any hoſpital I ever ſaw in London. I think it my duty to declare theſe things, for clearing the Innocence, and the Honour of the Engliſh nation.

"Yet one thing I obſerved with concern. A great part of theſe poor men are almoſt naked: And winter is now coming upon them in a cold priſon, and a colder climate than moſt of them have been accuſtomed to. But will not the humanity and generoſity of the Gentlemen of Briſtol, prevent or relieve this diſtreſs? Did they not make a noble precedent during the late war? And ſurely they are not weary of well-doing. Tueſday night We did a little according to our power: But, I ſhall rejoice, if this be forgotten thro' the abundance adminiſtered by their liberality, in a manner which they judge moſt proper. Will it not be, both for the Honour of their City and Country? for the credit of our Religion, and for the glory of God, who knows how to return it ſeven-fold into their boſom? I am, your humble ſervant,

JOHN WESLEY."

Friday the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following priſoners were tried, viz. John Barber, for ſtealing a leaden gutter and a trough, of 40lb. weight, the property of Mr. Francis Hurlbert; and Chriſtopher Speight, for receiving the ſame, knowing it to have been ſtolen, and were both ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years.

Joſhua Squire, the Boatſwain's Mate; Matthew Makepeace, the Surgeon's Mate; and John Neale, a marine on board the Phœnix hoſpital-ſhip, were tried for the murder of Thomas Nogan, a preſſed man on board the ſaid ſhip, who was endeavouring to make his eſcape in a boat, and, by the order of Squire, repeated by Makepeace, was ſhot at by Neale, which wounded him in the thigh, of which wound he died in a few days. The jury acquitted them of the murder, and found them guilty of manſlaughter only; and for which they received ſentence to be branded in the hand, which was immediately executed in court.

John Ayliffe, Eſq; for forgery, James Piddington and William Piddington received ſentence of death, and twenty two ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years; Daniel Cade, for ſtealing a quantity of tea out of the India Warehouſe, to be publickly whipped near that place; and three were ordered to be privately whipped and diſcharged.

Monday night a young Gentleman, Clerk to Mr. Cotton, an Attorney, in Wapping, going upon the leads of the houſe to ſee the rockets that were played off on occaſion of the anniverſary of his Majeſty's Coronation, fell from thence into the next yard, and was killed on the ſpot.

On Saturday morning, between ſix and ſeven o'clock, a fire broke out at a Tallow-Chandler's, near Exeter-Exchange in the Strand, which ſo precipitately conſumed the houſe, that the people ſcarce ſaved a ſingle thing; but we do not hear of any lives being loſt. It was burning backwards in a ſtable-yard up Burleigh-ſtreet all the morning. It began in the cellar, where the men were melting fat, which boiled over.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Head Quarters of Marſhal Daun, *at Hoff, in Saxony, Oct.* 11.

WHatever ſhow Pr. Henry may make, it is apparent that the King of Pruſſia deſpairs of keeping Saxony; he has forbid his ſubjects in the county of Magdeburg to ſend any proviſions or merchandize by land or water to that Electorate.

The detachment which eſcorted the Pruſſian garriſon of Dreſden, has not yet returned to the army; in order to recover it violent methods muſt be taken; one hundred Pruſſian recovered men, who are returned from the baths of Topiitz, are to be ſent priſoners to Prague, till the aforeſaid detachment be exchanged. The head-quarters of the army of the Empire are at Friedrickſtadt. Marſhal Daun is determined to keep poſſeſſion of Saxony, either by a battle or otherwiſe, and to make Dreſden a place of arms. A thouſand men of the garriſon, and a thouſand other labourers, are employed in the fortifications of that city. Pr. Henry's army conſiſts of about 52,000 men, his camp occupies a ſpace of about two miles, interſected by woods, ditches, morauſes, and intrenchments. Our army is between Olmaitz, and Weyde.

Hanover, Oct. 14. General Imhoff waits for his reinforcements to make ſtrait to M. d'Armentieres. Mean while he endeavours to maintain, by ſmall ſkirmiſhes and Coups de main, the aſcendancy which our troops ſeem to have gained over the troops of France. Whilſt he was advancing by Appelhuſen to Dulmen, he ſent forward to Dorſten a large body of light troops, ſupported by ſome infantry and horſe, the whole under the command of Adjutant-Gen. Bulow. This officer marched with ſuch ſpeed and ſecrecy, that his whole corps arrived within ſight of Dorſten at noon. To render the ſurprize more complete, he himſelf left the main body, attended only by ſix huſſars. Accordingly, the guard at the head of the bridge were cut in pieces, and thoſe who ran to their aſſiſtance were repulſed. Mean while the alarm ſpread: the French had time to ſhut the gate; and the time which the Heſſians and Scheiter's grenadiers required to force it, gave the enemy time to evacuate the town. They fled acroſs the fields with a ſmall part of their arms and baggage; but they were not all equally lucky, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, and 80 private men, were made priſoners. Next day, a Lieutenant-Col. who had ſecreted, voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf.

We have accepted of the offer of the Germans in the French army, who were our priſoners, to enter into our ſervice. Their number is ſuch, that we expect to form a good regiment of them; one battalion is ready to take the field.

Venice, Oct. 10. Yeſterday a courier paſſed through here, who was diſpatched by the Court of Naples to Vienna, and Warſaw: he reported that the Catholick King embarked for Spain on the 6th, and put to ſea the ſame day.

Naples, Sept. 25. It is ſaid, that the Spaniſh troops are to be very conſiderably augmented, and that their places of rendezvous on the coaſt are already aſſigned. It is thought that the eight men of war of De la Clue's ſquadron, will not depart from Cadiz without a ſtrong eſcorte. The Catholick King has appointed Mr. Wall, firſt Secretary of State, to be a Counſellor of State.

IRELAND.

Galway, Oct. 16. Laſt Friday, about 7 o'clock in the evening, in the hard gales of wind, the Lewis Charles, from Jamaica to London, Abraham Heath, Maſter, a brig about 50 tons burthen, with 58 hogſheads, 32 tierces of ſugar, and 40 mahogony planks, was drove on Tyrone Point near Kinvarra bay in this port. She has not received any damage on the bank, and if the weather proves moderate, will be got off next ſpring tide. She is in the care of Mr. French of Tyrone, and the Cuſtom Officers. One of the hands was waſhed over, another died on board with the fatigue of pumping, and the Maſter and remaining hands are in a languiſhing condition.

Mullingar, Oct. 13. This day Patrick M'Cormic was hanged and quartered for the murder of one Smith, a Yarn-Merchant, which he denied to the laſt, and accuſed one Kennedy and Moore. He attempted three times to make his eſcape, but was prevented by the guards. A report prevailed that he would be reſcued, which put the High Sheriff under the neceſſity of procuring ſtrong guards.

Limerick, Oct. 18. Yeſterday Capt. Dammas arrived here in 12 days from Chignecto; from him we learn, that our troops at the ſeveral garriſons in the Bay of Fundy were in good health, and proviſions plenty.

LONDON.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived from Edinburgh with advice, that on Thurſday laſt came into the Firth Commodore Boys, with eight men of war, and is victualling with all expedition to go in queſt of Monſ. Thurot's ſquadron, who is ſuppoſed to be in the north ſea.

On Tueſday three cutters in the ſervice of the government arrived at Yarmouth from the Downs, and next day proceeded to get intelligence of Monſ. Thurot's ſquadron, which was lately ſeen by ſome Dutch veſſels off the Iſle of Ulie, at the entrance of the Texel, ſteering northward.

The Sallettines have taken and carried into Sallee, a Portuguez ſhip from the Brazils, with 250 large cheſts of ſugar, beſides other goods, bound to Lisbon. They have alſo taken a Martinico-man, and carried her in.

The John and Margaret, Sangſter, was taken in the Gutt and ranſomed, and is ſince arrived at Gibraltar.

The Friendſhip, Hay, from Barbadoes for Gibraltar, was attacked by four Tariffa row-boats in the Gutt of Gibraltar; rather than fall into their hands, he run the ſhip on ſhore on the Barbary coaſt, where, it is thought, moſt of the cargo will be ſaved, but the ſhip will be loſt.

By a letter from the Allied army we have advice, that Prince Ferdinand having meditated a deſign of cutting off the communication of the French army with Franckfort, of which they being apprized, had privately ſent away their heavy cannon and baggage for that place, and that it was expected they would ſoon follow with their whole army.

They write from South Carolina, of June 21, that tho the Maryland Aſſembly have voted a number of men for this year's ſervice, yet they broke up without raiſing money for maintaining them; and their neighbours of North Carolina have, in ſome meaſure, followed the example.

We hear that their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, and the young Princes and Princeſſes, will return from Kew to London, for the winter ſeaſon next Saturday; and that his Majeſty and the Royal Family will remove from Kenſington to St. James's on Thurſday the 8th of November.

From the 1ſt to the 28th inſtant, 13,657 quarters of wheat for the Streights, 13,325 quarters of wheat for Portugal, 1250 quarters of rye, and 2110 quarters of wheat meal, have been exported from the port of London.

Laſt week a conſiderable ſeizure of tea and brandy was made on the coaſt of Kent by the Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe, which was lately lodged in his Majeſty's Cuſtom-houſe.

Yeſterday, at the ſeſſions of Oyer and Terminer holden for the High Court of Admiralty, at Juſtice-hall in the Old-Bailey, William Lawrence, Commander of the Pluto privateer, and Samuel Dring, Henric Muller, and William Goff, volunteers in the ſaid privateer, were tried for pyratically robbing Chriſtopher Van Aſten, maſter of a Dutch veſſel called the Eenigheidt, bound from Oſtend to London, on the 3d of April laſt, about three leagues from the North Foreland, of ſix guineas; 20 deal boxes, value 40s. three bales of cambricks, value 70l. two boxes of beads, value 40s. and two bales of bed-ticken, value 100l. when William Lawrence, Samuel Dring, and Henric Muller, were capitally convicted, and William Goff acquitted. At their firſt ſeeing the veſſel they fired a ſhot to bring her to, and then going on board with their faces diſguiſed with ſoot, &c. demanded two guineas of the maſter for ſhot-money, as it is called, in firing to bring her to; having paid it, they demanded four more, which he borrowed of a Spaniſh paſſenger, and alſo gave to them; they then confined him and his crew in the cabbin, and fell to rummaging the ſhip of the goods mentioned in the indictment. The fact appeared very plain, on the evidence of the Maſter, his Mate, and other perſons on board, and the Jury, in a very few minutes, gave their verdict, and ſentence of death was accordingly paſſed on them.

The ſame day Martin Goff, Henry Tickner, John Salmon, alias Sammons, Joſeph Fiſher, Abraham Young, Thomas Hartwell, Thomas Lillywhite, and James Pollard, belonging to the Fox privateer, of Shoreham, were indicted for pyracy, and robbing Albertus Ruards, Maſter of the ſhip Young Figlaar, about three leagues from Little Hampton, in the county of Suſſex, bound from Bourdeaux to Coningsburgh, of ten hogſheads of wine; when the Grand Jury returned the bill againſt the ſaid Martin Goff and Abraham Young not a true bill; and the other ſix were, on their trials, acquitted.

John Ruſſel, who was committed to Newgate on ſuſpicion of the murder of Suſannah Walker, for which Mary Edmondſon was executed, is to be moved by a habeas corpus to the New Gaol in Southwark, in order to take his trial at the next aſſizes for Surry, as the fact was committed in that county.

Saturday ſe'ennight two deſerters from Col. Crawford's light infantry were apprehended and ſecured in the dungeon of the Bridewell at Witney, being hand-cuffed together, and their ſhoes taken from them; notwithſtanding which, on Sunday night they found means to break out and got clear off. They had inliſted again at Witney, and may probably have deſerted from many other regiments.

On Friday night laſt, as the Comedy of the Provoked Wife was performing at Drury-Lane Play-houſe, a lighted ſerpent was thrown from the Upper Gallery into the Pit, which terribly frighted ſeveral perſons, and occaſioned ſo great a confuſion, that two or three Ladies were thrown into fits; the perſon who threw the ſame being detected, was immediately carried before John Fielding, Eſq; who committed him to the Gatehouſe.

Laſt Monday ſe'ennight, as Mr. James Wrigley, maſter of the Golden Lion Inn, Liverpool, was going into the cellar, he met with an odd accident: a large Norway rat, being curious to taſte an oyſter, that opened as uſual at tide-time, having put in his fore-foot to catch the fiſh, the oyſter immediately cloſed and held the rat faſt. Mr. Wrigley brought them up into the kitchen, where ſeveral hundred perſons went to ſee them whilſt they were alive. The rat, from the head to the end of the tail, was 19 inches long.

Wednesday, October 31.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Prague, Oct. 13.

THE Imperial and Royal Army encamped the 6th inſtant at Hoff in Saxony, and made no further motion ſince that day, its left extending to Oſchatz, and its right towards Weyde. The enemy continued in the ſame ſituation near Strehlen. Their camp is very advantageouſly poſted, and not to be attacked in front. In order to preſerve a free communication with Leipſick, they have ſent three regiments of foot to Eulenbourg, and have detached four others to reinforce the corps which General Manteuffel commands againſt the Swedes. Since Prince Henry effected his junction with the corps commanded by General Finck and Wunſch, his army is computed to be at leaſt 50,000 men; and it is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia is there in perſon; and that a conſiderable detachment, made by that Monarch, has already advanced as far as Sprenberg; ſo that from the vicinity of the two armies, a battle is looked upon as inevitable.

Dreſden, Oct. 13. The troops of the empire which were in garriſon here, are daily retiring, ſome to encamp in our neighbourhood, and others to go into quarters of cantonment; ſo that, according to all appearance, we ſhall ſoon have none but Auſtrian troops left here. Gen. Haddick, who, during the preſent war, has almoſt always commanded a ſeparate body of troops, was put under arreſt the 8th inſt. and ſent to Vienna, to give an account of his conduct. He is accuſed of having had it in his power to hinder Prince Henry's joining Gen. Finck, and ſuffering their junction to take place. According to the laſt advices, Marſhal Daun's head-quarters continued at Hoff, with the right wing of his army extending towards the Elbe on the ſide of Riſa, and its left towards Klein-Oſchatz, in which ſituation it was but at a very little diſtance from Prince Henry's army, which having paſſed the Elbe the 4th, between Meinberg and Torgau, has ſince extended itſelf towards Stauchitz.

Berlin, Oct. 17. The Court is ſtill at Magdebourg, and will probably remain there till it is known what turn affairs may take in Sileſia and Saxony. According to the laſt advices from Leipſick, the garriſon of that place had been conſiderably reinforced, and Prince Henry's head-quarters continued at Strehlen, his army and that of the Auſtrians being only ſeparated by the little river Dohnitz.

Frankfort, Oct. 18. The French continue to bring hither all the artillery and ammunition they had at Gieſſen, where they are deſtroying all the fortifications, both old and new, all which, however, is ſaid to be done with the conſent of the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, to whom the place belongs. A large detachment of their army, conſiſting of ſome thouſands of foot and horſe, with eight pieces of cannon, paſſed yeſterday by Grunberg. We are at preſent ignorant whether this detachment is gone to cover a great forage which Marſhal Contades propoſes to make near Burg-Gemunden and Alſteld; or whether it is deſtined to attack a poſt which the Allies have at Hombourg upon the river Ohm.

Bruſſels, Oct. 22. The laſt letters from the Allied army, dated the 20th, advile, that Prince Ferdinand's head quarters continued at Coſdorff, and that his Serene Highneſs was watching for an opportunity to engage the French army a ſecond time.

Paris, Oct 19. The Court has received certain advice that the King of Spain ſailed from Naples the 6th inſtant, and that the fleet on board of which he embarked was out of ſight the ſame evening.

Three Engliſhmen, which M. de Chevert ſent from Dunkirk, have been committed to the Baſtile as ſpies. Our embarkation, though deferred, will nevertheleſs take place as ſoon as the weather is favourable to go to Scotland, and our troops are all in readineſs. The Engliſh on their ſide are taking all imaginable precautions to oppoſe our invaſion, which, inſtead of treating as a chimera as they uſed to do, they now look upon as a thing not only poſſible, but even eaſy to be put in execution when the ſeaſon will no longer permit their men of war to keep the ſea. As to our coaſts in the Mediterranean, they are ſo well defended, that we are under no apprehenſions about the deſigns of the enemy on that ſide.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Porter, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Hercules, of 74 guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound, Oct. 26, 1759.

On the 12th inſt. at eight in the morning being in the latitude of about 46 deg. 40 min. ſteering S. E. with the wind at S. W. we ſaw a ſail to windward, which we chaſed, and ſoon after diſcovered her top-gallant ſtudding ſails ſet, and that ſhe came down larking upon us: about noon the chace hoiſted a blue flag at her main-top-gallant-maſt-head, which we anſwered by hoiſting an Engliſh enſign at the mizen-top-maſt-head (a ſignal which is ſometimes made between two French ſhips of war upon meeting after parting company.) She neared us very faſt, and we plainly diſcovered her to be a large ſhip

of war. At two in the afternoon, a Dutch galliot paſſing near us, we hoiſted a French jack, and fired a ſhot at her; upon which the chace hoiſted a French jack at her enſign-ſtaff, and fired a gun to leeward. At half paſt five, being about one mile to windward of us, and abaft, our beam coming down as before, ſeemingly with an intention of coming to action, as her guns were run out below, ſhe hauled her jack down, and hoiſted her enſign and pendant: we ſhortened ſail, hauled down the French jack hoiſted our colours, hauled our ports up (which were until this time down) and run our weather guns out; upon which ſhe immediately hauled her wind, and ſet her main-ſail and ſtay-ſails: we then diſcovered her to be a 74 gun ſhip, having 14 ports below, made ſail and ſtretched a-head of her, and tacked, paſſing her to leeward. At ſix tacked again, and ſtood after her; found ſhe kept away large; we bore after her, keeping her a little upon the lee-bow, to prevent her choice of the engaging diſtance. About three quarters after nine, being pretty near up with her, tho' not near enough to engage, ſhe put her helm hard a ſtarboard, and gave us her larboard broadſide, and then kept on as before, and gave us her ſtarboard broadſide. We then immediately ſtarboarded our helm, and ran right down upon her, whilſt ſhe was loading her guns, and getting cloſe to her, ported our helm, and began to engage as the guns bore upon her. At half paſt ten we were ſo unlucky as to have our main-top-maſt ſhot away, which ſhe took the advantage of, and made all the ſail ſhe could from us; we did the ſame after her, and continued to chaſe until eight the next morning, when we ſaw the north end of Oleron about five leagues diſtance. The chace was about four or five miles from us; finding it impoſſible to come up with her in ſo ſhort a run, and engaging ourſelves with a lee ſhore, with our fore yard ſhot through in two places, our fore-top-ſail-yard ſo badly wounded, that when we came afterwards to reef the ſail it broke, and having all our ſails and rigging very much ſhattered (at which the enemy only aimed) we left off chace and wore ſhip, having one man killed and two wounded, including myſelf, being wounded in my head by a grape-ſhot, and have loſt the uſe of my right leg. The officers and men behaved with the greateſt ſpirits and alertneſs, without the leaſt confuſion. [*Gaz.*]

The Floriſſant, a French man of war of 74 guns from Martinico, is arrived at Cadiz, in 53 days. This is the ſhip that Capt. Tyrrel, of the Buckingham, had an engagement with in the Weſt Indies, ſometime ago.

The above French ſhip, it is thought, had the engagement with the Hercules.

Letters from Paris of the 19th inſtant adviſe, that orders had been ſent to Breſt for the Marſhal de Conflans to put to ſea immediately, and fight the Engliſh fleet wherever he could meet with it, it having been lately much weakened by ſeveral men of war being detached from it.

Extract of a letter from Senegal, dat. 22, 1759.

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, we think ourſelves very happy in the great care our mother country ſeems to take of her new acquiſition; no leſs than ſix ſhips have lately arrived with proviſions and other neceſſaries for the uſe of his Majeſty's forces here; and we are under no apprehenſions from any ſmall force which the enemies of Britain may ſend againſt us."

Addreſſes from the cities of Briſtol, Exeter and Lincoln, and the Corporation of Liverpool, on the great ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms, have been preſented to his Majeſty, which were all graciouſly received.

Yeſterday a Court of Huſtings was held at Guildhall, when the Recorder affirmed the judgment paſſed againſt Allen Evans, Eſq; who ſome years ago had been choſe Sheriff of this city and county of Middleſex, and refuſed to take the ſaid office on account of being a Diſſenter.

Yeſterday a fellow carried a forged draught to a banker, in Lombard-ſtreet, in the name of Anthony Bacon, and obtained three hundred and fifty pounds in Bank notes, which he carried to the bank, there received caſh for them, and then went clear off.

Laſt week as a woman was playing with a child at a window in Devonſhire-ſtreet, near Biſhopſgate, ſhe let it fall; but a man going by at the ſame inſtant with a baſket on his head, the child fell into it, and providentially received no hurt.

On Monday night a dray man was killed in Wood-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, by the dray going over him.

Thurſday, NOVEMBER 1.

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Wurtzbourg, Oct. 18.

MARSHAL Daun has ordered the body of forces late under Gen. Haddick, to join the army commanded by himſelf, and on the 13th he approached ſtill nearer to the enemy's left. We make no doubt but that there will be a battle ſoon. Prince Henry ſeems determined to riſk one, and expects it will be very bloody, becauſe he is determined it ſhall be obſtinate. He has ordered the Magiſtrates of Leipſick to gather all the old linen in the place, to dreſs wounds.

Weſel, Oct. 23. The head-quarters of M. d'Armentieres are ſtill at Dorſten, nor has any change been made in the poſition of his reſerve. Clermont's volunteers remain at Bockum to collect the forage exacted in the county of la Marck, and convoy it to Dorſten. Munſter is ſo imperfectly blocked up, that the French garriſon bring in what they want from the country. Laſt night they made a ſally to cut wood, and meeting with a party of the enemy, killed ſome of them and made others priſoners. M. d'Armentieres is preparing a new convoy to ſend into the place, the magazines of which have proviſions for a month. Fiſcher's corps, and a regiment of horſe, are to be at Rheimberg this day, and to-morrow at Dorſten.

Gotha, Oct. 15. Laſt Saturday at ten in the morning, a fire broke out at a Locksmith's in the borough of Tambach, ſituated between this city and Smalkalde, which in a very ſhort time, the wind being high, burnt 130 houſes to the ground.

Bruſſels, Oct. 26. Letters from Paris adviſe, the King of Spain, on the 6th inſtant, the morning of his embarkation, abdicated the Crown of the Two Sicilies in favour of his third ſon Prince Ferdinand.

Verſailles, Oct. 18. M. d'Aubigny, Chef d'Eſcadre, and M. de la Touche, Captain of a King's ſhip, whom the Miniſtry ſent for to Rochefort, went eight days ago to examine the flat bottomed boats deſtined for the expedition, which we expect will take place in about three months. The Souverain and the Guerrier, of 74 guns each, are both at Rochefort.

Paris, Oct. 19. Marſhal Belleiſle, whoſe illneſs is looked upon as dangerous, was better yeſterday; and Madam Pompadour is alſo much mended. The new actions created in April laſt on the general farms, the price of which is 1000 livres, are at 50 diſcount.

Our Archbiſhop's return is ſtill uncertain. The King had, indeed, iſſued orders for his being recalled; but it is now ſaid that he has revoked them, becauſe he would not partake alone of his Majeſty's indulgence, but would have it extended to all the Prieſts who have been baniſhed for refuſing the ſacraments. *Amſterdam Gazette.*

LONDON.

Tranſlation of a Letter from M. de la Clue to the Count de Merle, Ambaſſador of France at the Court of Lisbon, dated Cadiz, Aug. 28.

'I was not in a condition to write to your Excellency when I diſpatched a domeſtic to inform you of the diſaſter that had befallen the King's ſquadron under my command. I paſſed the Straits in the night between the 18th and 19th of Auguſt, with twelve ſhips of the line and three frigates. I was not afraid of meeting Admiral Boſcawen, tho' his ſquadron was ſtronger than mine: but by an unaccountable fatality, five of my ſhips and three frigates parted from me, ſo that next morning at day-break I found I had only ſeven with me: fortunately they were the largeſt, viz. the Ocean, the Redoutable, the Centaur, the Guerrier, the Souverain, the Temeraire, and the Modeſte. At nine-o'clock we diſcovered eight ſail to windward: I believed them to be my ſhips, and waited for them, keeping as near the wind as poſſible, with very little ſail. In a little time their number increaſed ſo much, that we counted eighteen. I made no doubt of their being the enemy's fleet. I immediately determined to make all the ſail I could to gain the weather-gage, and made the proper ſignal to my ſhips: but I was obliged to wait for the Souverain, which is a heavy ſailer, and by that means the enemy got up with me ſooner than they would otherwiſe have done. Whilſt the wind blew a briſk gale, they had no advantage over us; but at noon the wind dying away, I found that they ſailed much better than we. At half an hour after two, the Centaur, Captain de Sabran, which was in the rear, was attacked by two ſhips, one on the larboard the other on the ſtarboard-ſide, and defended herſelf with uncommon bravery. The Guerrier was attacked ſoon after; then the Ocean and the Souverain. The heat of the action was with theſe four ſhips, each of which fought both ſides of the ſhip without intermiſſion. Admiral Boſcawen, who came down upon me with all the ſail he could make, came athwart me within gun-ſhot, about four o'clock, and poured a furious broadſide into me, which I returned, and my ſhot were ſo well aimed that his mizen-maſt was carried away, his main-top-ſail yard came in two upon the deck, the ſprite-ſail yard and the jack ſtaff were cut away, all his ſails were torn, and he cheered off to be out of the reach of my fire. I was ſtruck at this time with a piece of iron, which made a large wound in my right leg, and broke my left leg; ſo that I was forced to leave the Count de Carné to fight the ſhip. Never was ſuch a fire ſeen as my ſquadron kept up. I have all reaſon in the world to believe, that if I had had all my ſhips, I ſhould have beat them. The Engliſh Admiral, on leaving me, fell upon the Centaur, and made the fifth ſhip which ſhe had to engage; ſo that ſhe was forced to ſtrike after performing prodigies of valour. At night the engagement ceaſed: the enemy kept the wind under an eaſy ſail.

'I cannot expreſs to your Excellency the valour and courage ſhewn by our ſhips companies, which did not ſlacken one moment. The enemies ſuperiority did not frighten them. This was, no doubt, owing to the example of the officers, who diſcovered a courage truly heroic. My ſhip fired 2500 cannon ſhot. I judge that we had about 100 killed on the ſpot, and 70 dangerouſly wounded: one *garde pavillon* was killed, and ſeveral officers were wounded. We employed the night in preparing for a ſecond engagement: but the Count de Panat, who commanded the Souverain, and M. de Rachemore, Captain of the Guerrier, left me in the night, which greatly diminiſhed the force of my ſquadron, and the courage of my people.

'On the 18th, at day-break, the enemy 'crouded all to come to with me. I then, 'judged my ruin unavoidable. Finding myself 'on the coast of Portugal, I determined to burn 'the King's ships there, rather than surrender 'them to the enemy. I ran the Ocean ashore 'two leagues from Lagos, under the fort called 'Almadana, and sent notice to the Commander 'of that fort, who fired three cannon shot at the 'English, but they paid no regard to them. The 'Marquis de St. Aguan also ran his ship on 'shore, and both of us endeavoured to land our 'men, but the sea being rough, this took up a 'great deal of time. M. de Castillon, Captain 'of the Temeraire, and M. de Maurel, Cap'tain of the Modeste, did not follow my ex'ample, but anchored as near as they could to 'the forts Exavier and Lagres, hoping that the 'English would respect those forts: but they 'paid no regard to them, and came and an'chored close by the two French ships, which 'they fought with they struck.

'One of the enemy's ships came and anchored 'behind the Ocean, and fired into her and into 'the boats that were carrying the men ashore. 'The Count de Charné, finding he could not get 'out of his ship, was forced to strike his colours, 'and to surrender prisoner, with M. Darbaud, 'and the Chevalier de Glandeves, M. de Suffrin, 'the Chevalier de Damas, and five *garde-ja'nelles*; the rest were Soldiers with some gun'ners, making in all about 60, whom the Eng'lish took on board, and set fire to the vessel, 'which was burnt in the night.

'I was carried on shore, and passed the night 'with the officers and the wounded men, with'out either bread or water. On the 19th the 'Governor of Lagos sent to invite me to that 'place. I was carried thither, and all my people 'followed me: he gave us all the assistance that 'wretched country could afford. Our people had 'no more than a quarter of a pound of bread a 'day, each man, for two days; nor could I 'procure straw for the sick and wounded. I 'and the wounded officers are lodged with the 'Capuchins: these good fathers take great care 'of us. I am infinitely obliged to the Corre'gidor for his civilities.

'We have sent all our ships companies to 'Cadiz, chiefly by sea: I remain here with 'three wounded officers, the Chevalier de Beau'cour, and my nephew, who stays to bear me 'company: he serves me for Secretary, and 'presents his compliments to your Excellency.

'My wounds are in a very good way; but I 'know not when I shall be able to leave this 'place. I am uneasy about the domestick I sent 'to you, on account of the difficulties which, I 'hear, attend travelling in this country. If 'you have not seen him, I would desire you to 'cause enquiry be made about him.'

By a ship from Cadiz we have advice, that Admiral Broderick with his squadron continued cruizing off that Bay, to prevent the sailing of the remainder of M. de la Clue's squadron.

Marshal Belleisle *Frigate, Capt.* Thurot, Oct. 21.

'In spite of all the bravadoes of the English, 'our able commander has slipt through Com'modore Boys's numerous squadron. It was 'in the night, between the 17th and 18th, that 'the wish'd-for gale of wind sprung up. We 'are still ignorant of our destination: but, if 'Fortune be not entirely against us, we shall 'certainly accomplish what we go upon. Our 'vessel, which may be called the little Admiral 'of the little fleet, will give a good account of 'any English vessel of whatever force that shall 'engage her ship to ship; though she is but a 'frigate of 50 guns. We are steering north'ward.' [*Brussels Gazette.*

An Express arrived on Monday night at the Admiralty-office from Admiral Hawke, with advice (as we are informed) that the French fleet were then actually in the road of Brest, and preparing to come out in order to give him battle. This is the more probable, as it agrees with advices from Paris, which take notice, that M. Conflans had received positive orders so to do.

The Achilles man of war, arrived at Plymouth from the Bay, brings an account, that there are seven frigates and 130 sail of transports in Quiberon Bay, and three frigates and 30 sail of transports at Port L'Orient, waiting an opportunity to put to sea; and that a detachment is made from Sir Edward Hawke's squadron to cruize off Cape Finisterre to look out for Mons. Bompart's squadron, expected hourly from St. Domingo.

On Monday his Majesty's ship Intrepid, Capt. Maples, sailed from Portsmouth to join the fleet in the Bay. And the George armed ship, Capt. O'Hara, sailed out of Portsmouth harbour to Spithead.

Last Saturday sailed from Plymouth his Majesty's ship Portland and three bombs, with the Victuallers under their convoy for Commodore Duff's squadron in Quiberon Bay.

We are informed there are 21 ships of the line off Brest, 10 off the Isle of Aix, 10 at the entrance of Rochfort River; and that six ships and two frigates are gone after M. Thurot.

His Majesty's ships Glasgow and Gibraltar are appointed convoy to some store ships bound to the Leeward Islands and Jamaica, and will sail about the middle of November.

This day, by order of the Commissioners of the Lottery, began the cutting into the wheels the Tickets for the present year, at the Lottery Office, Whitehall.

Friday, November 2.

LONDON.

Accounts from Paris represent the court and government in the utmost confusion. At this juncture the King seems to have adopted the new, or as some call it, the Austrian system. The Archbishop of Paris is to be Almoner of France; the Prince and Duke of Broglio (so he likes to be called) is to command upon the Rhine; and the Duke de Choiseul is to conduct civil affairs. The Marshal Duke de Belleisle is displaced; but on the other hand, since his famous letter to M. Contades, he is amazingly sunk in the public opinion, which chagrins him extremely. M. d'Etrees, it is thought will have the department of war; and some say there will be an entire change in the branch of the marine.

It is said that the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; has wrote a letter of condolance to Mrs. Wolfe, mother of the late brave General, expressing the loss the nation has sustained by the death of her son, and at the same time expatiating on the importance and glory of the cause in which he so nobly fell, as a lasting monument to his honour.

His Majesty has sent orders to the Board of Works, to prepare the plan and estimate of a Monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey, to the Memory of General Wolf, at his Majesty's own private expence. The Estimate not to exceed 3000l.

The possessors of the tallies and orders made forth at the Exchequer, for the sums lent there on the credit of an act of parliament of the last session, for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, will be entitled to all advantages promised to and attending the loans of the sums contained in the said order.

This Day Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt. Lord Mayor elect, was presented by the Court of Aldermen to the Lord Keeper, at his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields for approbation, according to annual custom.

Some Gentlemen in a post-chaise with a servant on horse-back, going from Chippenham to Calne, in Wiltshire, Tuesday se'nnight by day break, at the bottom of Derry-hill, the servant's Portmanteau burst, and 3 bags dropt out, each containing one hundred pounds, and a gold watch. An honest labourer going to work picked up the bags, and another the watch; they went immediately to the farmer they worked for, and advised with him what to do. He directed them to follow the chaise. They pulled off their cloaths and ran after it; just beyond Calne they overtook it, and telling what they had found, they received *as a reward*, for their honesty and labour, as follows: the man who found the money *five shillings*; and the man who found the watch *two-pence*.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. Powel, Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, to the living of Shudy Camps in Cambridgshire.

The Rev. Mr. George Darby, LL. B. to the Vicarage of Whitwell, in the county of Wilts.

The Rev. Pulter Forester, D. D. of Peterhouse, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Cosgrave, Northamptonshire; and also the Rectory of Gotehurst, with Stoke-Goldington annexed, in Buckinghamshire, worth upwards of 300l. per annum.

The Rev. George Draper, B. A. to the Vicarage of Foxley, in Herefordshire.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Car is appointed Chaplain to the Hon. House of Commons in Ireland, in the room of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Moore, deceased.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, hath been pleased to approve of the deputation granted by Robert Wood, Esq; Master of his Majesty's revels and masques in Ireland, to Spranger Barry, and Henry Woodward, Esqrs.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, hath been pleased to appoint Spranger Barry, and Henry Woodward, Esqrs. to execute the office of Director and Supervisor of the State Musick in Ireland, during the absence of Robert Wood, Esq;

BIRTHS.

They write from Sweden, that at Fahlun, in that kingdom, a labourer's wife, aged 44 years, was brought to bed there of four children, in the night between the 28th and 29th of Sept. last. The first was a girl, born at 12 o'clock; the second a boy, at two o'clock; at six another girl, and at eight another boy. They were all baptized, but died soon after. The woman was very bad, but not without hopes of recovery.

The Right Hon. the Lady Mary Greatheed, sister to his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, and wife of Samuel Greatheed, Esq; Member of Parliament for Coventry, of a son, at Guy's Cliff, near Warwick.

MARRIAGE.

Capt. Matthias Kitchin, in the Jamaica-trade, to Miss Ellis, of Lewes in Sussex.

DEATHS.

The last packet from the West-Indies brought an account of the death of John Simcoe, Esq; son of the Rev. Mr. Simcoe, of Woodhorn, near Morpeth, in Northumberland, Captain of the Pembroke man of war of 64 guns.

Thomas Rowney, Esq; Member of Parliament for the city of Oxford; suddenly.

Sir Gerrard Napier, Bart, at North Critchill, Dorsetshire. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only son.

Mr. David Shrimpton, at Penn, in Buckinghamshire, formerly an Exchange-alley Broker.

The Lady of the Hon. Baron Legge, whom ſhe had ſurvived but ſeven weeks.

Capt. William Higgins, in Ireland, formerly belonging to the Royal Iriſh regiment of dragoons, in which regiment he ſerved upwards of 50 years.

Sept. 24, His Excellency Baron Wolfe, his Britannic Majeſty's Reſident at the Court of Petersburg, aged 69, greatly regretted. The bulk of his fortune, which is very conſiderable, comes to his Nephew, Jacob Wolfe, Eſq; of this city.

Oct. 27. Mr. Thomas Cheſſon, Silverſmith, on Ludgate-hill, and one of the Common-Council-Men of the Ward of Farringdon Without.

Mr. Jacob Robinſon, Bookſeller, in Ludgate-ſtreet.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 111 ⅛.	Three 1-half Ann. 1758, 90 ¼ ⅜.
India Stock, 135½.	Bank circulation, 61 2s 6d prem
S. S. Stock, 94 ⅝	India Bonds, 4s diſc.
Old S. S. Ann. 81 ⅝ ¾.	Navy and Victualling bills 5 ½ a ½ per cent. diſc.
New S. S. Ann. 82⅝ a ¾.	Lottery Tickets, 11l. 11s. 6d.
Ditto 1751. 81⅞ a 82	Exchequ. Orders ½ per cent. diſc.
3 per cent. Bank Red. 81¼	Script. 1759, 82 ¾.
Ditto conſol. 81⅝ a ¾.	
Ditto 1726, ——	
Ditto 1759, 81 ½.	
Ditto India ann. 80 ⅞.	
Three 1-half Bank Ann. 1756. ——	

An Account of CANADA, *given to the Governor of* New-York *in* 1751.

QUEBEC, the metropolis, ſtands upon near as much ground as the city of New-York, but does not contain above half the number of houſes. It is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river St. Lawrence, where a ſmall river to the weſtward, which is called by the French Le Petit Riviere, and empties itſelf into the River St. Lawrence, forms a point on which the town is built, and is almoſt in form of a triangle: it is divided into two parts, one called the Upper and the other the Lower Town; the laſt lies on the river ſide, and has two batteries of 8 pieces of cannon each, tho' of little conſequence in caſe of an attack.

In this part of the town the ſtreets are regular, and the houſes well built, chiefly of ſtone: From that part of the Lower Town next the river St. Lawrence, there is but one way to aſcend to the Upper, which is cut ſhelving along the hill, or rather road, and is about 120 feet in height, and overlooks all the Lower Town: It is certainly one of the ſtrongeſt natural fortifications in America, being almoſt perpendicular, and an entire rock.

On the top of this hill ſtands the part called the Upper Town, from whence there is a beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the river and country for ſeveral leagues. Here are ſeveral good buildings of ſtone, the ſeminary and convent of friers of the order of St. Francis, two nunneries, part of one of which is the King's hoſpital for ſick and wounded; ſeven churches beautifully adorned, and very rich; but the Jeſuits college is yet more magnificent. On the back or ſouth part of the town they are building a ſtrong ſtone wall, of a conſiderable height and thickneſs, which extends from the river St. Lawrence to the Petit Riviere: they having no occaſion to carry it any farther, as Nature has fortified the other parts of the town ſtronger than art could have done. On this hill, or Upper Town, are four batteries: the grand battery on that part which forms the point between the two rivers, and looks directly down the river St. Lawrence, has 42 pieces of cannon, four, ſix, and [illegible] pounders, and two mortar-pieces of 13 inches diameter. It has no parapets, or breaſt-works, to mount the guns, nor do I think there is any occaſion for them, as the hill is of ſuch a prodigious height, and the acceſs to it ſo difficult. At about 100 yards diſtance to the weſtward is another ſmall battery of four pieces of cannon, two of nine, and two of 18 pounders. About 60 yards further weſt is another of the ſame ſort, both intended to command the other ſide of Petit Riviere, if any forces ſhould land below the town, and take that rout to get to the back part. It is plain they cannot command any part of the river where ſhips or veſſels of any great bulk can paſs, neither can they do much damage to forces that ſhould land and march that way, the oppoſite ſide of Petit Riviere being a fine land country, where the troops might paſs far enough out of the reach of theſe cannon. The laſt of the four is to ſouthward of the grand battery about 250 or 300 yards; it has 26 pieces of cannon of four and ſix pounders, and a cover, or breaſt-work, of ſtone, about four feet in height. The deſign of this battery ſeems to be to prevent ſhips paſſing by the town to land forces above, to come down on the back part, as it only commands a-croſs to the river St. Lawrence. Theſe are all the batteries they have in Quebec: I ſaw ſeveral other pieces of cannon in different parts of the town, but underſtood they were to be ſent about three leagues down the river, to a place where they told me the channel was ſo narrow and difficult, that but one ſhip could paſs at a time, and that there were travelling carriages always ready to tranſport them to that place in caſe of fleets coming up the river. Weſt from Quebec, about three leagues, the Indian nation of Hurrons have a caſtle, called by the French Lorrette, which contains about 74 houſes. The country from Quebec to this caſtle, and round about is very populous, the land hilly and broken, yet many places produce good wheat and peas.

In my journey from Quebec to Montreal, which I made on the weſt ſide the River St. Lawrence, I found the land near the water-ſide fertile and good, and full of inhabitants; but this is only to be underſtood of the land lying within half a league of the river; for thence backwards are no inhabitants, neither can there be, the land being ſo exceedingly barren, that it is impoſſible to improve it. Thirty leagues ſouth of Quebec, on this ſide the river, is a ſmall inconſiderable town without any fortification, called Trois Rivieres, where reſides a Deputy Governor. Three leagues to the weſtward of this is a fine iron mine, where they have a large furnace and five forges, and there, it is reported, that they caſt cannon; indeed I ſaw the mounds of ſeveral, and one cannon which they had attempted to caſt, but had ſpoiled in the attempt. This mine is the ſole property of the King, and I was told that 400 of his men were daily employed there.

The diſtance from Quebec to Montreal is 60 leagues, and betwixt them are 48 parihes and churches, 29 on each ſide the River St. Lawrence.

The town of Montreal is ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name on the weſt ſide of the river St. Lawrence, 10 leagues in length, but not of any conſiderable breadth.

The town is three-fourths of a mile in length, and one fourth in breadth; it is ſtrong ſtone wall quite round: Near the center is a ſmall hill, which a battery of 26 pieces of cannon, ſome 18, and nine pounders, it is called the Battery Royal, and commands the river and country round: beſides this, there is no other battery, tho' there are ſome ſmall pieces of cannon on the baſtions, but I cannot aſcertain their number. The ſituation of the town of Montreal is beneath the Forts and Fortreſs, and the houſes nearly built of ſtone and wood. It is the place of reſidence of a Deputy Governor.

A fine champaign country round about, a good ſoil, and well inhabited. Four leagues ſouth from the town of Montreal, on the eaſt ſide of the river St. Lawrence, is an Indian caſtle, called by us Cogna Wagah, by the French Ofault St. Lewis; they compute that it contains, in the whole, 1000 ſouls, 400 of which are fighting men: It is picketted in, has a church, two Jeſuits, and an Officer poſted, as they have in every Indian caſtle.

Six leagues ſouth of this caſtle is another, called by the French Lac de deux Mountane, by us Cana Sadagh; in this are about the ſame number of ſouls as in the other, but the inhabitants are of two different nations, Orondocks and Cocknawagahs. Theſe are all the Indian caſtles I was at in Canada.

On the eaſt ſide the river St. Lawrence, two leagues diſtant from the town of Montreal, is a ſmall village, called Laprarie, not fortified, from whence there is a road to St. John's, about five leagues, and bears from Montreal S. E.

St. John's is a fort ſituated on the River Champlain, which leads to the lake of the ſame name; it is picketed in, has two blockhouſes, but no cannon, being deſigned chiefly as a magazine for the proviſions and other ſtores to ſupply the garriſon at Crown Point by a ſmall brig. About 32 leagues from St. John's, on the Lake Champlain, is Fort St. Frederic, called by us Crown Point, where a bay and ſmall river to the weſtward form a point on which the fort ſtands. It is built of ſtone, the walls a conſiderable height and thickneſs, and has 21 pieces of cannon and ſwivels mounted on the ramparts and baſtions; a few of the largeſt are ſix pounders. I obſerved the wall cracked from top to bottom in ſeveral places.

At the entrance to the fort is a dry ditch 18 or 20 feet ſquare, and a draw-bridge. There is a ſubterraneous paſſage under the draw-bridge to the lake, which, I apprehend, is to be made uſe of in time of need, to bring water to the garriſon, as the well they have in it affords them but very little. In the N. W. corner of the fort ſtands the citadel; it is a ſtone building eight ſquare, four ſtory high, each turned with arches, mounts 20 pieces of cannon and ſwivels, the largeſt ſix pounders, four of which are in the firſt ſtory, and are uſeleſs till the walls of the fort are beaten down. At the entrance to the citadel is a draw-bridge and ditch, of the ſame dimenſions as that to the entrance of the fort. The walls of the citadel are about ten feet thick, the roof is high, and very ſlightly covered with ſhingles.

To the S. S. E. and S. W. of the fort the ground is riſing, and is very advantageous for erecting a battery in caſe of a ſiege, as it is not above 300 yards diſtant from the fort. Behind it the land is low, and ſome thouſands of men may lie without receiving any damage from the cannon of the fort, as the ridge is a fine covert, and lies circular, ſo as to think two of the baſtions. They have a chapel and ſeveral other wooden houſes within the fort, which are put to no other uſe than ſtoring their proviſions. The land near the fort, and on each ſide of the lake, which they are ſettling, is level and good: ſince the Peace there are already 14 farms on it, and, as great encouragement is given by the King, I was informed, that by the next fall ſeveral more families would ſettle.

This fort is of very great importance to the French; for in time of war it ſupplies the parties ſent to our frontiers with neceſſaries, and ſerves for a place of retreat, as it lies north of Albany only 40 leagues.

I wiſh it had been poſſible for me to have made any computation of the number of inhabitants in Canada, which, by report, is about 40,000.

STODART.

An OFFICER'S *Addreſs to the* PUBLIC.

IN the midſt of our univerſal, well-founded, joy for the reduction of Quebec; let it ever be remembered, as an humbling conſideration to Humanity, that *There* fell the young, the brave, the virtuous Major Gen. Wolfe, cut off from the ſummit of public glory, and all the moſt flattering proſpects of domeſtic felicity.

To draw ſuch Characters, requires a Raphael's pencil; the preſent attempt is an outline only, but ſketch'd by the hand of Truth, unbiaſs'd and unaſk'd.

General Wolfe ſeemed by nature form'd for military Greatneſs; his Memory was retentive, his Judgment deep, and his Comprehenſion amazingly quick and clear: his conſtitutional Courage was not only uniform, and daring perhaps to an extreme; but he poſſeſſed that higher ſpecies of it (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) that Strength, Steadineſs, and Activity of Mind, which no Difficulties could obſtruct, nor Dangers deter. With an unuſual Livelineſs, almoſt to Impetuoſity of Temper, he was not ſubject to Paſſion: With the greateſt Independence of Spirit, free from Pride: Generous, almoſt to Profuſion, he contemned every little Art for the Acquiſition of Wealth, whilſt he ſearched after Objects for his Charity and Beneficence; the deſerving Soldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior Officer frequently taſted of his Bounty. Conſtant and diſtinguiſhing in his Attachments: manly and unreſerv'd, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his Manners; he enjoyed a large ſhare of the Friendſhip, and almoſt the univerſal Good-will of Mankind; and, to crown all, Sincerity and Candour; a true Senſe of Honour, Juſtice, and public Liberty ſeemed the inherent principles of his Nature, and the uniform Rules of his Conduct.

He betook himſelf, when very young, to the profeſſion of Arms; and, with ſuch talents, joined to the moſt unwearied aſſiduity, no wonder he was ſoon ſingled out as a moſt riſing military genius; even ſo early as the battle of La-feldt, when ſcarce twenty years of age, he exerted himſelf in ſo maſterly a manner, at a very critical juncture, that it drew the higheſt encomiums from the great Officer then at the head of our army.

During the whole War he went on, without interruption, forming the Military Character; was preſent at every Engagement, and never paſſed undiſtinguiſhed: even after the Peace, whilſt others lolled on Pleaſure's downy Lap, he was cultivating the Arts of War; he introduced (without one act of inhumanity) ſuch regularity and exactneſs of Diſcipline into his Corps, that as long as the ſix Britiſh Battalions on the Plains of Minden, are recorded in the Annals of Europe, ſo long will Kingſley's ſtand amongſt the foremoſt in the Glory of that Day.

Of that regiment he continued Lieutenant Colonel, till the great Miniſter, who rouzed the ſleeping Genius of his country, called him forth into higher Spheres of Action: he was early in the moſt ſecret Conſultations for the Attack of Rochfort; and what he *would* have done there, and what he afterwards *did do* at Louiſbourg, are freſh in every one's Memory.

He was ſcarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important Expedition againſt Quebec. There his Abilities ſhone out in their brighteſt Luſtre, in ſpite of many unforeſeen Difficulties, from the Nature of the Situation, from great Superiority of Numbers, the Strength of the Place itſelf, and his own bad State of Health, he perſeve'rd, with unwearied diligence, practiſing every Stratagem of War to effect his Purpoſe: At laſt, *ſingly and alone in Opinion*, he formed, and executed, that great, that dangerous, yet neceſſary plan, which drew out the French to their Defeat, and will for ever denominate him *The Conqueror of Canada*: But There---Tears ſtop my Pen---There, when within the Graſp of Victory, he firſt received a Ball thro' his Wriſt, which immediately wrapping up, he went on, with the ſame Alacrity, animating his Troops by Precept and Example: But, a few Minutes after, a ſecond Ball thro' his Body, obliged him to be carried off to a ſmall Diſtance in the Rear, where, rouz'd from fainting in the laſt Agonies, by the ſound of, *They run*, he eagerly asked, "Who run?" and being told the French, and that they were defeated, he ſaid, "Then I "thank God; I die contented;" and almoſt inſtantly expired.

Thus to die, is to live an Age! and though the ſurviving in command omitted (I hope it was no more) to raiſe one Stone to his unrivaled Merit, his own Actions have erected a laſting Monument of Gratitude in every Patriot Breaſt.

Britons, and Fellow Soldiers, let not the Public ſuffer by ſuch a loſs! Warmed by his example, let us learn to imitate his Virtues!---Then a P--- will never be without a Wolfe, to fight the Battles of his Country, in ſupport of its own Independence, and of the Rights and Liberties of Mankind.

BANKRUPTS.

William Brown, of Kettering, Northamptonſhire, Woolmerchant.
Samuel Jepſon, of London, Merchant, Copartner with Thomas Jepſon, late of London, but now of Jamaica, Merchant.
William Taylor, of Staining-lane, London, Merchant.
Thomas Lamb, of Mugwell-ſtreet, London, Carpenter.
William Tichbourne, and James Doughty, of the Poultry, London, Woollen-Drapers, and Partners.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	124	Males	203
Females	111	Females	201
In all	235	In all	404

Increaſed in the burials this week 21.

Diſeaſes.

Abortive 1, Aged 31. Aſthma 3. Bleeding 1. Bloody Flux 1. Childbed 2. Conſumption 81. Convulſions 98. Dropſy 7. Fever 44. Gout 2. Gripes 2. Hooping Cough 8. Inflammation 1. Lethargy 1. Lunatick 3. Meaſles 5. Mortification 6. Palſy 1. Small-pox 63. Stilborn 18. Suddenly 3. Teeth 16. Thruſh 2.

Caſualties.

Killed by a fall 2. Scalded 1.

The Aſſize of Bread ſet forth by order of the Lord-Mayor on Tueſday laſt, which took place on Thurſday.

WHEATEN.	Weight lb. oz. d.	Price s. d
Penny loaf or 2 halfpenny ditto	0 13 9	0 1
Two penny loaf	1 11 2	0 2
Three penny loaf	2 8 11	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 0	1 8½
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	0 10½
Quartern loaf	4 5 8	0 5

HOUSHOLD.	Weight lb. oz. dr.	Price s. d
Penny loaf or 2 halfpenny ditto	1 1 15	0 1
Two penny loaf	2 3 14	0 2
Three penny loaf	3 5 13	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 0	1 3½
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	0 7½
Quartern loaf	4 5 8	0 3½

Note, 16 drams an ounce, and 16 ounces 1 pound.

The Wheaten Bread is to be marked on the top with WH, and the Houſhold with an H, under the penalty of twenty ſhillings.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 6d.

A NEW EDITION *corrected and improved, of*

AN Hiſtorical Deſcription of the TOWER of LONDON and its CURIOSITIES.

Giving an Account

1. Of its Foundation, gradual Encreaſe and preſent State.
2. Of its Government, Cuſtoms, and Privileges.
3. Of its Antiquities, Records, and Curioſities.
4. Of the Lions and other Wild Beaſts kept there; their Nature and Properties.
5. Of the Spoils of the *Spaniſh Armada*; with the Hiſtory of the *Spaniſh* Invaſion in 1588.
6. Of the Small Armory; of which at one View may be ſeen Arms for 80,000 Men.
7. Of the Royal Train of Artillery; comprehending the various Engines of Deſtruction uſed in War.
8. Of the Horſe Armory, with curious Anecdotes relating to the Kings that ſit there on Horſeback in full Armour, from *Wm the Conqueror*, to the late K *George*.
9. Of the Jewel Office, and the Regalia, uſed at the Coronation of our Kings; and the Story of Col *Blood's* attempting to ſteal away the Crown.
10. Of the Mint, and the Manner of Stamping Money.

Written chiefly to direct the Attention of Spectators to what is moſt curious in this Repoſitory; and to enable them afterwards to relate what they have ſeen.

Printed for *J. Newbery*, at the *Bible and Sun*, in *St. Paul's Church Yard*

Of whom may be had, *Price One Shilling*,

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